

Daily Astorian.

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TO READERS.—The "Daily Astorian" contains twice as much reading matter as any other paper published in Astoria. It is the only paper that presents its readers with a daily telegraphic report.

A forcible illustration of the importance to the Pacific coast of the construction of the Nicaragua canal is found in the recent orders said to have been placed with southern lumbermen by the British and Mexican governments. The order from Great Britain has already been mentioned in the Astorian, and is intended, it will be remembered, for shipment to South Africa. The Mexican order, however, is of more recent occurrence, and is for the stupendous quantity of 3,000,000 feet. A prominent trade journal says such an order is wholly unprecedented, and is unquestionably the largest lumber deal ever made in the world.

That brand new United States census in the Hawaiian islands is taking hold in great shape, and, if not astonishing the natives, as the phrase goes, is likely to astonish the rest of the world if it keeps on at the present rate. The Hon. Alatau T. Atkinson, its general superintendent, who is now in Washington, reports finding probably the oldest woman in the world there, in the person of a venerable inhabitant of Honolulu, by name Keopolele Apeau, who claims to have lived 124 years.

A dispatch in yesterday's Astorian announces the successful accomplishment of the plan of the National Manufacturers' Association for the establishment of a large warehouse for the display and sale of American goods in China. This project has been under way for some time, and it represents one of the most important movements ever undertaken for the extension of American trade and commerce.

Manufacturer of importance in the country will be afforded an opportunity to be represented in some one or another of the fields that will be entered. The expense of the Shanghai warehouse is stated to have been but a comparatively trifling sum to each member of the syndicate formed—but \$200. The proposed warehouse will be similar to the one established in Venezuela some years ago with so much benefit to the American firms interested. The National Manufacturers' Association secured the site for the Shanghai building before any subscriptions were solicited for its erection, and now the contract for the construction of the building will be let on condition that it shall be ready for occupancy by January 1. V. L. Boeck, one of Philadelphia's leading business men, who has spent several years in China, has been given the management of the warehouse. The primary object of the plan is to facilitate the introduction and sale of American goods in China, and the warehouse will virtually be a series of salesrooms where American-made goods will be disposed of. Many American merchants have heretofore avoided Chinese markets on account of the difficulty of doing business there. Banking facilities have been unsatisfactory, and the sending of agents to the country has proved expensive. When agents have been sent the business which they transacted eventually fell into the hands of local firms and commission houses. It is hoped under the new scheme that the old difficulties will be overcome.

The statement made in yesterday morning's dispatches, before the yacht race, that the Shamrock had been remeasured, and in consequence would be obliged under the rules to yield the American yacht a few seconds' time allowance, must have been puzzling to everybody outside of a few racing sharps. It seems that the difference between the two boats which necessitates an evening up through the device of a time allowance has to do with their length at the water line, and since at the outset the Irish boat received instead of granted a time allowance, it appeared difficult to account for her astonishing change in length since the contest began. The mystery, however, is easily explainable when it is remembered that it is the quantity of ballast taken or discharged from on board that makes the changes in a boat's length at the water line. The fact that the Shamrock has undergone a remeasurement and conceded the Columbia the time allowance required shows that the managers of the foreign yacht have admitted that she was no match for the Columbia in her former condition, and are now endeavoring to repair their miscalculations by remedying her displacement in the water. It will be noticed that the Yankee boat has made no change, her managers evidently concluding that she is a good enough boat to save the cup as she is. This alteration in the Irish yacht will be watched with interest by those who are following the races, and it is a confession of weakness, whether it helps or mars the speed of the Shamrock, which cannot be else than gratifying to many of the more confident champions of the American boat.

AGUINALDO ON DEMOCRATIC AID. In terms so direct that dodging them is impossible Aguinaldo announces that his hope of success now rests with the democratic party of the United States. He says explicitly in his latest proclamation that "In America there is a great party that insists upon the government recognizing Filipino independence," and that "we should pray to God that the great democratic party may win the next presidential election and imperialism fall in its mad attempt to subjugate us by force of arms." The proclamation shows a close study of anti-expansion talk in this country. It borrows the words "imperialists" and "imperialism" for the first time in Tagal manifestos. Aguinaldo proclaims that "There are some Americans in the Philippines who have joined us because they disapprove of war of what Mr. Atkinson calls criminal aggression." This must refer to three or four deserters, depraved creatures who would be robbing the dead and wounded if unable to sell out to the enemy. Aguinaldo relies on these deserters, on Atkinson and on a democratic triumph in the presidential election more than a year distant. Meantime he will fire upon the American flag and uniform wherever he catches a glimpse of either. Time has made clearer the standing and object of the Tagal revolt. It is backed by less than half of one of the sixty Filipino tribes. It is confined to a part of one of 1,200 islands. Its demand, at the muzzle of rifles, is to be given the sovereignty over all the tribes and all the islands. This is made plain again in the proclamation just issued which declares that "We only defend our independence against the imperialists." The treaty made with Spain is

national, not partisan. It is binding equally upon all citizens of the United States and vests the sovereignty of the Philippines in this country. Under its terms we have numerous international obligations to fulfill. These cannot be transferred to the Tagals, who have neither the resources nor the ability to discharge them. The Tagal leaders take the position that they will offer armed resistance to the treaty until the democratic party can elect a president, repudiate the treaty, give up the sovereignty to a single tribe in sixty, and evacuate the islands. It is the most insolent demand ever made upon the United States, and every day bulletins are showered upon our troops to enforce it.

Patriotic and self-respecting democrats may well call a halt upon false and foolish leaders who have placed the party in such a light that Aguinaldo claims it as an ally. For the next thirteen months the Tagals propose to contest every inch of ground with arms in the distinctly avowed hope that the democrats may elect the next president and a majority of congress. Hundreds of American lives will be sacrificed in that time. It is a sad fact that sorrow will be brought to many American homes because the conspirators in Luzon conceive that the democratic party sympathizes with Tagal victories and is eager to replace the American flag with that of the so-called "Filipino republic." The evidence that such is the Tagal belief and purpose is now before the citizens of the United States. It comes embodied in an official proclamation signed by the leader of the Tagal revolt. Upon future democratic action rests the rejection or acceptance of Aguinaldo's proclamation to the effect that the democratic party has espoused his cause. Aguinaldo in his proclamation declares that "in America there is a great party that insists upon the government recognizing Filipino independence." The rebel chief keeps well informed about the capers of Bryan, McLean, Algeid, Goebel and the rest of the democracy, but he is far astray as to the influence of these copperheads. He thinks and says that they and the party they represent will compel the government to withdraw all the American soldiers from the Philippines, so as to allow Aguinaldo and the rest of the marplot to massacre the foreign residents of all nationalities and start their projected reign of terror. The United States, however, is not going to do anything of the sort. The democratic party has very little influence in the management of American affairs at this time, and it will have even less influence next year.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

At a meeting of the confederate veterans in Dallas, Tex., one of the members commented with cordial approval on the fact that many high places are filled with men who were once confederates, and he declared that "such conduct toward those who had not been in accord with the prevailing power is without a parallel in the history of the world." This statement is true and can easily be verified by turning to the records of the past. The war for the union was all that the name implies. It was a contest to preserve a common country and a common brotherhood. Time has cleared away the mists from President Lincoln's character. His innate kindness is seen to have been as large and deep as humanity. Every confederate acknowledges the delicacy and consideration of Grant when the time came to arrange terms with a brave adversary who could offer battle no longer. Nowhere in Grant's career was the egoism displayed or anything done for theatrical display. He fought for the Union, for the broad destinies of the republic in all its greatness, and not for the humiliation of any of his fellow countrymen. Whenever a different sentiment was revealed it fell immeasurably below the level of Lincoln and Grant and of the American people in general.

Under the present administration the nation throughout its whole length and breadth is always kept in view. The South perceives from what has occurred during the two years and a half of President McKinley's term that he knows no sectional lines and desires equally the prosperity of every state. At the Chicago dinner last Monday the president said: "Fraternity and union are deeply imbedded in the hearts of the American people. For half a century before the civil war disunion was the fear of men of all sections. That war has gone out of the American vocabulary. It is spoken now only as a historical memory. North, South, East and West were never so wedded together, and while they may differ about internal politics, they are all for the Union and the maintenance of the integrity of the flag." It is pleasant to find in the same day's issue an expression to the same effect from a confederate veteran in Texas. When deeds and words of concord come from all sides an era of union is here beyond a doubt. This has happened under a republican administration. The republican party has been called sectional. But history confirms its right to be regarded as the most national of all parties. The first great principle in its creed was that the country should not be divided. But for its vindication the idea there would be two or more discordant republics where one, joined together in amity and rallying under one flag, surprises the world for its progress and prosperity. Few citizens could be found at this day who regret that the Union was preserved. There may be some lingering of the passions of a terrible war, but they amount to no more than a trace. As a whole the

people of the United States are patriotic to the core and glad that the expansion going forward is a natural development in which the interest of every citizen is the same. The president has always spoken for unity and good feeling. But it takes two to strike an agreement and southern sentiments like those spoken at Dallas complete the circuit. The people of the South are aware from experience that President McKinley is a man of national breadth, the friend of the South as much as the North.

ALL WANT TO BE FRIENDS. Germany Would Like a Naval Alliance With the United States.

Rear Admiral Valois recently published a book entitled "Seekraft Seehererschaft," which is attracting great attention in political, military and naval circles. It contains a powerful argument that the United States, as a leading colonial and exporting power, will necessarily become a keener competitor of England, and that it is the interest of both the United States and Germany to join hands in curtailing Great Britain's sea and colonial power. The writer strongly advised a naval alliance between the United States and Germany on other grounds and considers the possibility of Holland and France joining the United States and Germany in colonial matters. Lieutenant Commander William H. Beecher, United States naval attaché in Berlin, Vienna and Rome, who has sent a partial translation of the book to Washington, considers it the strongest exposition of naval policy and the most important naval work that has appeared for years.

BARE HEADS IN NEW YORK. Only Visitors Are to Be Seen Without Hats on the Streets.

The hatless women came to the New York theater first from the cities outside New York, says the New York Sun. It was the annual crop of fall visitors that set the example of removing hats in the play houses when that subject was first discussed. Now the autumn visitors have brought with them to New York another fashion of the same kind. Every night women can be seen without hats walking through the streets as composedly as if that were the usual fashion. On upper Broadway and on the cable cars, in the theaters and restaurants one sees these well dressed, refined looking women, bare-headed and complacent.

They are not New Yorkers, but come from towns in where the style is followed until the cold weather sets in. Not only in the fashion popular in Boston, but Chicago and cities even further west have followed it. New York will probably never succumb. Another incident in dress noticeable during the last week was the disposition on the part of men to get into knickerbockers at the slightest provocation. The holiday feeling made them want to do something that was out of the way, and that ambition was evidently responsible for the great increase in the number of men in knickerbockers. On the day of the parade they were particularly numerous, and there seemed to be a common agreement that the costume most appropriate for the occasion was a pair of knickerbockers. There have been some strange eccentricities of dress seen on the streets, and they were generally evidences of the fact that the crowd had been gathered from many distant points. The preponderance of the outsiders was shown on every hand. Not a cable car passed through the streets without carrying the load of passengers who had to be told not to smoke on the rear platform or in the front seats. New York was turned over to the stranger last week.

WOMAN'S STRONG LEFT ARM. About twenty-four women in 100 are stronger in the left arm than they are in the right; women, too, are more frequently equally strong in both arms than are men.

SIMPLE REMEDY FOR STYE.

It is claimed, according to the New York Tribune, that the following recipe will cure a stye: Make a curd by mixing a small pinch of powdered alum with the white of an egg. Place between two pieces of soft lawn and bind over the eye before going to bed. The application may have to be repeated, but the treatment is sure to be successful.

HERE'S THE BARGAINS.

If there is a bargain in Portland it is to be found at Welet's Clothing Store, 225 Morrison street. The real value for little money offered on shoes this week is worth inspecting when in Portland.

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